Beards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Divism, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the ion of General Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, conand essentially to the decided success of the day len. Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and cave me the support of his assistance and of his ex-The battle was extremely obstinate, nt counsel. ed it was not till past noon that the enemy was lednitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead, and several The number of the enemy hundreds of prisoners. The number of the energ and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens have been

The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy ** The conduct of the troops in the superior in numbers has been excellent.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

A Russian official letter says: The arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enhusiasm in the ranks of the army that the General bought it well to turn it to account. Consequently, on the 5th, the garrison at Sevastopol made two so ties the first, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, against the English camp; the second, at 2 o'clock, against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and it is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French, 15 guns were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt, those batialions retired in all haste, when a French division (that of Gen. Forey,) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place. It was however, received with a most murderous fire. In a moment the Russians dashed against this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, Gen. Liprandi, who had perceived the movement of the French, believing that a general attack was made by the allies, at once de part of the force of his corps against the English, for the purpose of effecting a diversion. Prince Menchihoff, on his side, surprised by this aggression of Gen. Liprandi, who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There then occurred a most sanguinary and obstinate struggle on both sides, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menchikoff admits in his report a loss of four thousand killed and wounded, and he adds that the less of the allies was at least equal. According to his report 22,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Menchikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Bakshiserai, Simpheropol and other places, and he expresses his hopes of decisive success. He says the allies are reduced to 50,000 men, notwithstanding the partial reenforcements they have received."

Admiral Nachimoff, who was reported dead, has re covered from his wounds, and has resumed duty. So,

at least, say Vienna letters. Gen. Mayran's (French) brigade, from Greece, and 2,000 Zouves, from Africa, had been met at sea, on their way to the Crimea, and ere this have joined

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE. BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL, WITH TWO

Gen. Canrobert.

THOUSAND SICK AND WOUNDED! An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great Hospital, in Sevastopol, was set on fire by the shells of the allies, and was burned to the ground, with all its inmates-two thousand sick and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention.

It may be remembered that we published an English story to the effect that Menchikoff hoisted the Hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed

their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really the Hospital. NOVEMBER 6 .- Accounts per last steamer stated that the battle was resumed on the 6th. Probably the following dispatch—being the latest telegraph to hand

-refers to that engagement:
"Vienna, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Balaklava, of date the 11th, have been received this evening, according to which another great battle has been fought. The Russians are said to have lost 9,000 men. The less of the allies was also great, but they remained

masters of the field."
NOVEMBER 8.—Dispatches from Prince Menchikoff announce that the operations of the siege continued, and that the allies were intrenching themselves strengly on the left flank of their position

Sickness is on the increase in the allied camp. cold is very severe at night. Severe weather had occurred at sea; a Turkish 80-gun ship and a frigate sunk a gale.

November 9,-Official Russian news, via Vienna states that from the 5th to the 9th nothing of importance had occurred at Sevastopol. The allies were fortifying their position on the left bank of the Cherva as strongly as possible. The Russians occupied the right bank. The bombardment of the city continued, but the breaches were always repaired.

THE DANUBE.

A dispatch from Hermannstadt states that several Turkish detachments are close to the Bessarabian frontier. Babadagh is occupied by the Turks. Vienna letters say that Omer Pasha has received or

ders from Constantinople to send all the troops that were in Wallachia to Moldavia, and to carry on operations vigorously. This conflicts with the more probable statement that all the men he can spare are to be cent to the Crimes. Fifteen hundred cavalry had already been sent from Stumla to Varna, to be embarked. October 24, 2,500 Egyptians arrived at Constantinople—being the first installment of 10,000 men sent by the new Viceroy of Egypt.

THE BALTIC.

Advices from St. Petersburg are to the 7th of Nowember. They report the English fleet to have left the Battic altogether. Snow had fallen. There was no disposition to forward more produce overland. Two Finland ships had been chartered, and were being loaded with wheat. A private letter, of the 10th, says that winter had set in with unusual severity. Dantzic advices mention that snow is there a foot deep, and the lesser channels around the tewn iced. (12th Nov.) There is a great deal of grain and timber at Dantzic ready for shipment, but no prospeet of getting it off.

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA Stormy weather prevailed. The Turkish ship-ofwar had been lost, and some Egyptian ships (names or number not reported) were missing—supposed also wrecked. The squadrons under Admirals Hamelin and Dundas were in Katcha Bay, with divisions at

of the fleet were employed in making sandbags and SEA OF AZOFR Admiral Lyons has cut off the communications between Tamana, Anapa and the land, and is watching the Sea of Azoff.

Balaklava and Kamiech Bay. Sailmakers and smiths

ASIA.

We are totally without news from Asia. Both armice are in winter quarters.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Emperor has bestowed a pension of 5,000 rou-bles, and a decoration on the widow of Gen. Korni-

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of Nov. 7, contains an official editorial complaining of misstatements in the late Marshal St. Arnaud's account of the battle of Alma. The Journal states that the Russian force at Alma was only 33,000 men, with 84 pieces of cannon, none of which were captured by the allies, excepting two guns dismounted and spiked by the Russians

to skepted out that hermand become out you below I while

From The London Times of Nov. 17

The extraordinary character of the difficulties attending our present operations before Sevastopol is not likely to be fully appreciated without some insight into the nature of siege undertakings in general. In the present age it is received as a maxim of military engineers, that the means of attack are an perior to the means of defense, or, in other words, that if any fortified place, however strong, is attacked according to rule, by a proper force of men and guas, it must inevitably fall within a certain time, if not preserved by some rare and singular advantage. Now, as the allied armies were disembarked on the shores of the Crimea in strength sufficient to conquer the enemy in a pitched battle, and as they have now for some weeks been besieging Sevastopol with a most powerful force of artillery, directed by some of the best engineers in the world, it may be asked what circumstances have retarded their success, or why the place was not some raken? To this inquiry we subjoin an explosatory reoly.

When a siege is undertaken, the first operation is what is called the "investment" of the towa—that is to say, the town is surrounded on all sides by posts of the besieging army, so that no ingress or egress is any longer practicable. This is not only the first step, but it is that on which all succeeding steps more or less depend; for the superiority of the attack to the defense arises from the fact that, whereas the means are unlimited in the former case, they are limited in the latter. When a town has been invested, and thus cut off from a leommunication with the adjacent country, its resources in men, munitions, and provisions become at once confined to the stocks teen actually within its walls, while the besiegers, on the other hand, being presumptively masters of the country in the hand, being presumptively masters of the country.

country, its resources in men, munitions, and provisions become at once confined to the stocks then actually within its walls, while the besiegers, on the other hand, being presumptively masters of the country, can make exactly such dispositions as they think proper. If they cease to be masters of the country—that is to say, if a superior force of the enemy approaches from without, the siege must, in ordinary cases, be raised, and the town is relieved accordingly. Supposing, however, the necessary superiority to reside, at all events for the time, with the besiegers, they then select that point in the defenses of the place which appears most favorable for their operations, and here the advantage of the attack over the defense becomes instantly apparent. Whatever may be the strength of the place in respect of artillery, it is obvious that only a certain number of guns can be brought to the defe se of a certain portion of the ramparts, whereas the attacking force can concentrate upon this one point all the gulls at their disposal. The defenses of a town may mount 500 gans; but, if any particular front mounts only 50, and the besiegers can attack that front with twice the number, they have the superiority of fire at the only point where such superiority is required. It is on this condition of operations, joined to the necessary limitation of resources in a piace entirety excluded from all external communications, that the accendancy of the besiegers depends. Availing themselves of the protection derivable from treaches and covered ways, they graduably pass their batteries so close to the place that a breach is made in its walls, and, as they are always presumed to exceed the garrison greatly in numerical strength, they rush in and carry the town by storm as soon as its deferses have been beaten down. It is considered that a town containing a garrison of 15,000 men requires an army of 75,000 men to besiege it, and when, there ferses have been beaten sown.

a town containing a garrison of 15,000 men requires an army of 75,000 men to besiege it, and when, therefore, the smaller force has lost the artificial protection.

contest section remains doubtful.

of its ramparts, the contest seldom remains doubtful.

If these observations are applied to the case of Se If these observations are applied to the case of Sevastopol, it will at once appear that none of the assumed advantages of a beasiging force are there to be found. Sevastopol is not invested. The peculiar position of the town, combined with the limited strength of the allied armies, rendered it impossible so to surround the place as to cut off its communications with the interior, and the north side is left completely open. The consequence is that there has been no limitation of resources on the part of the besieged; on the contrary, it is rather the besieging army which has stood in this predicament, for, whereas the alied forces have been gradually diminished by the casual ties incidental to their operations, the garrison has received repeated accessions of strength from without. Provisions, too, and munitions of war, have been imported with equal facility, though so extraordinary, in Provisions, too, and maintened to provisions, too, and maintened to extraordinary, in this respect, were the resources of Sevastopoi itself that few additions could have been required.

It is next to be remarked that the Russians at Sevastopoi is next to be remarked that the Russians at Sevastopoi in the position of a garrison.

It is next to be remarked that the Russians at Sevastopol are by no means in the position of a garrison inferior in numbers to the attacking force, but relying upon the protection of artificial defenses, against which the besiegers advance. They are encamped to the south of the town it very strong intrachements, which are armed, as Lord Ragian a dispatch observes, "with an apparently valumized number of heavy guas," amply provided with gunners and ammunition." They have raised batteries against our batteries, and assettlywaks segints our earth works: they return shot earthworks egainst our earthworks; they return shot for shot, and so far were we from establishing an adfor shot, and so far were we from establishing an advantage in this respect, that on the second day of the cannonace their nre was superior to our ewn. Their front of defense, instead of representing a confined space, exposed to all the concentrated fire of the attack, is actually, as Lord Raglan describes it, "more "extended" than our own, and they, the besieged force, are thus in the possession of the advantages ordinarily enjoyed by the besiegers.

In point of fact, there would really be little exaggeration in saying that one of the armies in the Crimea is as effectually "besieged" as the other. Both have their communications open, the Russians by land and the allies by rea; both have their strong

Crimea is as effectually "besleged" as the other. Both have their communications open, the Russians by land and the allies by rea; both have their strong positions, the Russians before Sevastopol, the allieson the hights of Balaklava; and, as far as operations have hitherto proceeded, it would be hard to say which party seemed to be the assailants and which the defenders. We are battering the works of the Russians, but they are also battering ours, and, whereas we have not yet regularly assaulted their lines, they have attacked ours in such force as to occasion moet sanguinary conflicts. The enterprise, in short, is not a siege, but a campaign. We have effected a lodgment on Russian territory, and we are encountering the armies which the Russians bring successively against us. One army, representing the garrison of Sevastopol, is encamped under its walls behind earthworks like our own, and is stronger than we are in artillery. Another is posted on our flank or rear, and has made at least one attempt on our position. Fortunately, although we went many of the advantages of besiegers, we are not without some of the advantages of the opposite kind, for such is the strength of our position in this angle of the Russian territory that we are enabled to repulse the attacks of an enemy numerically superior to ourselves. So far, therefore, although the actual siege of Sevastopol may have advanced but slowly, the events of the campaign are favorable to us. As besiegers we have been retarded in our precises by the non-investment of the town, by the intrenchments thrown up before its walls, by the constant recaforcements received by the garcison, and by the presence of a strong relieving army in the field. But we have maintained our footing on Russian ground, we have beaten the Russians thoroughly whenever they have attacked us, we have already halt ruined the feet and arsenals which gave Sevastopol its importance, and we have fairly established our superiority in all respects but that of numbers. What remains, therefore, b Both have their communications open, the Russians by land and the allies by rea; both bave their strong

dently hope, to the allied powers.

The siege continues. Omitting the doubtful report of another great battle on the 11th, we have now telegraphic bulletins of the siege up to the 8th and 9th, and it is evicent that at those dates the increasing numbers and boldness of the enemy made no difference in the operations before the walls. It is only said that the allies are fortifying their position on the left bank of the Chernaya, as might be expected, seeing that the right bank is occupied by the Russians. The belfigerents may therefore easily keep their several positions for the present. What we have to deplere is the steady drain by continual sickness, and now and then a victory. The prospect is sufficiently serious, but there is no immediate cause for anxiety. All the letters from the army show the feeling of perfect confidence and composure as to the present state of affairs, but some little solicitude as to the future. Reenforcements are wanted even for prosent effect. Every man in the samy siverworked. Officers of the highest rank are dying, not only by the usual casualities of war, and by exposure to cold, but by sheer hard work. None of the proper proportions are maintained. The besieging army is not in the proper proportion to the besieged; the number of artility men is not in proper proportion to these in the trenches, the hours of rest are not in proper proportion to the besieg in the trenches, the hours of rest are not in proper proportion to the laws of strength and health is sure to revenge itself. If a man is always walking beyond his strength, or straining his muscles, or over exercing his voice, or working his muscles, or over exercing his voice, or working his muscles, or over exercing his voice, or working his muscles, or over exercing his voice, or working his muscless, or over exercing his voice, or working his muscless, or over exercing his voice, or straining his muscles, or over exerting his voice, or working his mind too much, he may do it for a time with impunity, but the day will come when he finds that he has done himself an irreparable injury. He learns wiedom just in time to be a warning to others. It is possible that by next Christmas we may find our-selves a most excellent schoolboy example of the dan-cer of delay.

ger of delay.

We said yesterday that it was a question of supply We said yesterday that it was a question of supply. What the supply should be has been aiready fixed, at a time the difficulties of the siege and the number of the forces Russia could bring upon us from without were certainly not over-estimated. We started with the idea of 36,000 as our contribution, and it was distinctly explained by all military authorities that was samy required recruiting to the extent of a third of its

number every year. Now at the last date the whole effective force of the British army was no more than 15,700, so that to bring it up to 30,000 we should have to send at once 14,300. But the instant the new troops bresthed the new atmosphere, slept on the ground, and exposed themselves to the fire of the enemy, they would become amenable to the same law of waste as the army they went out to reserve and there would still be a necessity for law of waste as the army they went out to reenforce, and there would still be a necessity formore troops. To many young readers this may appear unreasonably exacting, but in the la'e war,
when the population the wealth, and the means
of conveyance were very much less than they
are now, we maintained armies, not only in one battile-field 3,000 miles off, but in many places all over
the world. We had war everywhere, and never for
a moment stopped to 'consider whether we had not
enough on our hands. In fact, England at that time
could be compared to nothing so much as that besuenough on our hands. In fact, England at that time could be compared to nothing so much as that beautiful piece of sculpture representing a child carrying more fruit than it can well manage, and un willing to relinquish any of its burden, even at the risk of the whole. We had wars in all Europe, in the East and West Indies, and in America, all at once, and seemed to think that, whill our hands were in it, we might as well go on. Everybody knows that there is a teadency in all business to accumulate, particularly when it is not well done, and when we habitually unwell go on. Everybody knows that there is a tea-dency in all business to accumulate, particularly when it is not well done, and when we habitually un-certate its importance. Thus, in the late war, while we were undertaking the war in the Penineula wa-sent an expedition to Sicily, and picked a quarrel with the United States. At his moment, happily, we are at peace with all the world, excepting only Russia, and our military operations are counsed to Sevastopol. We have our work before us, and it is really a shame if we choose not to do it well. All Russia, and vo.

Sevastopol. We have our work before us, really a shame if we choose not to do it well. All that is wanted at present is to keep up the force in the field to the amount of 30,000 at a point burely a fortnight's steaming from Portsmouth—that is, not so far, in point of time, trouble, and expense, as so far, in point of time, trouble, and expense, as so far, in point of time, trouble, and expense, as so far, in point of time. Spair wes torty years ago. If we cannot do this-or, rather, if we will not do this-we may as well give up at once, and say "Good bye to the British

eive up at once, and say "Good bye to the British Expire.

While we urge immediate reenforcements enough to keep up the effective force to the original estimate, we will not assist our purpose by wiltuil; see weakly exaggerating the foe. There is a remarkable peculiarity in Russian figures. Their armies are very great before a battle, and very small after; so that it would seem we not only kill and wond some two or three thousand men of mortal mold, but a phantom multitude besides. The Journal de St. Peleseburg makes out to it own satisfaction that Prince Menchikoff had only 33 000 on the hights of the Alma. This is encouraging. Should Providence so favor our cusse that we heat the garrison of Sevastopol and the army without, we have very little doubt that we shall hear, on the best authority and with much detail, that the garrison was only 25 000, and the army outside no more. Doubtless there has been much exaggeration on their side, for, if we labor under difficulties, so also do they. If they attempt to bring many more than they now have, it must be with much fatigue, with great want of food and annuminion, and with every kind of distress. Wholly excluded from the sea, the Russians cannot support a large army in the Crimes; not, at least, in the present state of its com munications and supplies. Should we kappily succeed in taking Sevastopol their turn will come, a detay will have to besiege us without the command of a single pott, and, and without even the power of spthey will have to besiege us without the command of a single port, and, and without even the power of sp-proaching their own shores. Occupying possibly or own deserted cump, they will have to draw all their they have been shored.

proceding their own shores. Occupying possibly our own described cump, they will have to draw all their supplies, either from the remote parts of the Crimea or from the interior of Russia through the Isthaus of Perckop. We shall see how long that state of things will endure. It it lasts long it will be a new chapter in the history of war.

From The London Times of Nov 18.

There is a great simplicity in the strugglie between the Russians and the alites. It is parely a question of supply. Every thing else appears to be known, proved, incisputable and capable of the exactest appreciation. We may safely assume that the alites will hold their ground in the peninsula they have occupied as long as they can muster even one division of their ermies; that they will stand any amount of charges as long as they can form a line two deep; that they will turn out night and day, and take their turns at the trenches, as long as it will answer any purpose of offense or detense, they will continue to batter the walls fense or detense, they will continue to batter the walls and earthworks before them; and that whenever they have a fair chance they will rush to the assault of the city. They surpass the enemy in courage, in stubbonness and in skill, and are not inferior even in herdinood; otherwise they would not have triumphed on every occasion, whether acting on the offensive or on the defensive. On the part of the Russians it may equally be assumed that toey will attempt to waste and weary out the allies by incress in attacks, by sorties, by diversions, by surprises; that they will not source their men, and that their men will do their duty quite as well as Russians have usually done it before. As to the question of skill and strategy, it would be very usjust to the allies to doubt their equality, for if they have made mistakes so also have the enemy, and if we have occasionally lost more men than we ought to have done still we have unformly been conquerors. When all these elements of the question are thus known, and, so to speak, fixed quantities in the calculation, there only remains one element undetermined, and that is the numbers of men and quantities of material we can severally bring to the point of collision. That point seems almost intended by Nature for some such mighty struggle. It is, toward the Mediterramen, that is virtually to the whole world, the most southern and most accessible point of the great Russian Empire. It is the salient angle of a whole continent, occupied by serfs and nomadic tribes, under an Asiatic despotism. But it is washed and almost surrounded by a can which belongs to the great occan that surrounds the whole world. From the coast of Cape Cherson you may walk on to Siberia; once on the water before it you may sail to every shore, ocean, bay, or navigable stream. The Russians are masters of the continent—we of the sea; and the only question is, which can bring up supplies to the battle field the quickost ense or defense, they will continue to batter the walls and earthworks before them; and that whenever they nent—we of the sea; and the only question is, which can bring up supplies to the battle field the quickest—the Russians, with their continent, or we with the

The literature of war is preciously exemplified in The literature of war is preciously exemplaned in the following cool writing from The London Times:

"We may suppose,—and it is neither an improbable nor an agreeable supposition—that the loss of the two sides was in much the same ratio as at the battle of the Alma,—that is, two to one in our tavor. At this rate, in about a week we should lose five thousand to ten thousand of the enemy, and in two months time should achieve the destruction of so,000 Russians, at the cost of the whole allied army. There is nothing at all out of the way in this calculation. is nothing at all out of the way in this calculation, when it is considered that we have to throw into our losees the constant drain by sickness. As a matter of fact this is, and always has been, the Russian mode of warfare. That power, managing locuples, egens aris, always has been lavish of life, and ready that the first power is to consider the face. egens aris, always has been lavish of life, and ready to pay two of its own for one of the foe. The artillerymen who turned their guns on the melies of British and Russian cavalry on the 25th acted on the customary calculation that a Russian dragoon counted for nothing when there was an opportunity of destroying a British one. Whenever, then, the enemy can attack us with a reasonable hope of losing only two to our one, we may depend upon it that he will, and that the Emperor will hail it as a victory over us. He will not grudge two Borodinos to destroy the two invading armies. When such is the calculation evidently acted upon, and the result answers to it, what is it but a question of supply? All things considered, we really cannot expect to continue always killing and wounding two Russians to our one; at least, we cannot hope to do more than this; we at least, we cannot hope to do more than this may do less. But, at all events, if the contest may colless. But, at all events, it the contest goes en at its present rate, our forces now in the Crimea will be destroyed somewhere about New Years-day, and we shall have the doubtful satisfaction of know-ing that the Russians have lost twice as many, but are at last 'masters of the field.'"

From The London Times.
Of our gallant allies the French we have also learnt something—not of their courage and military ardor, for that we knew how to appreciate before, but of their truth, their kindness, and their disposition—a disposition which pervades the whole service, to carry out with the atmost fullness and sincerity the happy alliance now subsisting between the two nations.

The Constitutioned publishes the following letter,

written by a Zouave before Sevastopol:

"Mr Dear Father—I have been leading of late the life of a poacher. I am every day on the look-out for a Russian—being attached to a company of fracts to russ, or rifemen. Our duty is to fire at the Russian artillerymen, and to protect our own, who have no reason to be dissatisfied with us as yet. I cannot say the same of the Russians, who appear to suffer greatly from our rifles. To give you an idea of our made of sciling, we set out at 2 in the morning, fully accoutred, with a supply of ammunition and biscuit. On our arrival in the trenches we are provided with bags, a shovel, and a pickane. At a given signal we jump over the parapets with the agility of stags, and take refuge in some sheltered spot under the forts, where we dig a kind of rabbit hole to hise in. We place our bags as a protection on the side facing the written by a Zouave before Sevastopol: where we dig a kind of rabbit hole to hide in. We place our bags as a protection on the side facing the enemy, and we then set to work. We remain in this sort of tomb the entire day; we leave it at dark, often exposed to a shower of grape-shot. You will naturally ask, dear father, what we have to do all that time. I can assure you that we have plenty to do. We load and fire in rapid succession, and every shot tells on a fixe-ian artiflery man. The other days to do. A severe gale was expected and the top of a tower opposite my statistation the purpose.

of baving a view of our works. With two shots I brought down those gentlemen, and at the same mo-ment the batteries let fly a discharge of balls, shells, and grape shot, which fortunately passed over my

The Independance Beige publishes the following

"The military measures adopted of late by the Russian Government in Poland evidently prove that it wishes to be prepared should political complications render that country the theater of war. All the it wishes to be prepared should political complications render that country the theater of war. All the
fortresses have been placed in a formidable state of
defense, and supplied with provisions for eighteen
months, and three divisions of the army are now installed in the three camps the military engineers have
been engaged in constructing since the first formight
of September. I am, moreover, informed that within
a few days the engineering department, with a view
to completing the measures of defense at Warsaw,
and connecting the eifferent military points, has ordered the demolition of the great bridge of bosts over
the Vistnia, by which the populous subarb of Praga
communicates with Warsaw. Being desirous, however, to keep up the communication of that city with
the right bank, whence it derives its principal supplies, the Government has ordered the construction
of a temporary bridge over the Vistula, under the
protection of the guns of the citidal of Alexinder.
This bridge, thus commanded by four formidable batteries, may, in case the events of the war require;
the removed in a few instants. Down to the 9th, no
other regiments of the Russian Guards had entered
Warsas—a fact confirming the announcement that
by the order of the Emperor, numerous corps,
composed of his best troops, have balted on the
way, to await the ulterior development of
events. The Hereditary Grand Duke had not arrived
in the Polish capital, having remained with the
Guards which are under his command, and the buildings prepared for the establishment of his head-quarters have remained at the disposal of the general
staff. The dearth of all sorts of provisions is at in the Polish capital, having remained with the Guards which are under his command, and the buildings prepared for the establishment of his head-quaters have remained at the disposal of the general staff. The dearth of all sorts of provisions is at present cruelly felt at Warsaw. For the purpose of alleviating as much as possible the sufferings of the working cleases, the Military Governor-General of the kingdom, Count Rusinger, has decreed the free admission into the capital of all sorts of bread and a ticles of food made with flour. He has likewise abolitable all the tolls and duties on grinding corn, which the peasantry were obliged to pay for the bread and flour they brought into town. This measure has produced general satisfaction at Warsaw. The superior Government of Poland has also, on the approach of winter, considerably reduced the price of conveyance of coal by railway, and that article which was very dear had failten considerably. For some days past our merchants have received very large eiters of freight for the transport to England from the Prussian Battic ports of a quantity of Russian goods, as the Russian merchants have been informed that a number of light Russian ships of war would make their appearance in that sen after the evacuation of the Gulfs of Bathnia and Finland by the allied squa irons, and cacture in turn the English merchantmen which might venture into those guils. All the exertions hitherto made to obtain the liberation of the English sailors taken prisoners by the Russians on the 31st ult., when the English brig Thomas was weeked on the coast, between Polangen and Libau, have been fruitless. The whole crew has been conveyed to Riga. The British steam-frigate Amphion arrived on the 7th inst. at Memel, to which see intended to pay a short visit, the last probably before the ciosing of the navigation.

Letters have been received from M. de Lagondie and M. de Dampierre, taken prisoners by the Russians in the Crimea, the former on the eve of the battle of the Alma and the latter during

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to Capt. Harrison, of the R. M. steamship Africa, for the following very latest intel-

London-Saturday Morning. THE BATTLE NOV. 5. Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangeway, and Gen. Guldie were killed in the action on the 5th. This news was received by the

Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

A mass of telegraphic dispatches has been received during the night. The following, however, are the

only items of intelligence which have not previously been published: The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under

The English had 2,000 killed and wounded. The less of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7,000 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople He is suffering from diarrhea. The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the

enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The Frer chilost 1,500 killed and wounded. Gen Brown's arm has been amputated.

The Russians had left the hights of Balaklava, and

The typhus fever is raging at Sevastopol. The allies re continually areenforced. The steam frigates have arrived at Batoum to con-

vey 4,000 troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinoples? • 6th, state that 5,000 French troops had sailedfe . latter place

for the Crimea, with a favorable The Sultan has degraded Salejman cha, the the Commander of the Ottomontry (1987) Crimea.
The Turkish man-of-war "Abadison and foundered, with the Turkish Admiral andered rhundred

An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea. Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses, for the Hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constantinople on the

men on board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. Lord Palmerston left London on the 16th for Paris. He was accompanied by his wife. Although numerous rumors are affoat as to the object of his mission, there is little probability of the true one having transpired; some say to arrange the reestablishment of the kingdom of Poland; others assert that his main business is to prevent the United States from absorbing Cuba, Hayti, the Sandwich and other Islands. Both Houses of Parliament are further prorogued

The Patriotic Fund now amounts to £90,000, and

subscriptions keep pouring in.

The public and the Committee of the fund subscribed for relief of soldiers' widows and orphans are

squabbling, tooth and nail, over its distribution. The Hon. Major Powis, the Secretary, is charged with arbitrary conduct in excluding applicants.

Pilkington, Wilson & Co., Liverpool, owners of the clipper Red Jacket, have been applied to to convey

the mails to Australia, in consequence of Government baving taken the mail-steamers as transport ships. P. & W. offered to land the mail at Melbourne within 65 days; but Government insisted that the ship should call off the lale of Wight-which they declined. One hundred is about the average number of names

on the army list soliciting commissions; since the war began the number has constantly increased, and there are now 1,200.

The Duke of Argyle has been elected, by the students, Rector of Glasgow University, over B. Dis-reeli-the third candidate, Thomas Carlyle, having been withdrawn. The office of Rector is nominal merely. He is expected to deliver a lecture, and no more is heard of him till be goes out of office at the

The United Service Gazette has a notice strongly in recommendation of Cult's revolver.

A severe gale was experienced on the east coast of Fagland on Wednesday, the 15th. Some damage

The Rev. Joseph Owen Parr, Vicar of Proston, could not collect his "Easter dues," amounting to 6id., from certain Quakers of Preston. He seized their goods and sold them at auction—two hams, a copper kettle, a warming pan, three brass pots, a anister of tea, and two loaves of sugar-to satisfy his claims and expenses of the auction. Diogener (Punch's rival) commented on the subject, and the Rev. Joseph Osen Parr, vicar, has cited the proprieters of Diegenes, for libel, before the Court of Queen's Bench.

On the 11th, 2,800 English horses reached Malta. ogether with munitions of war.

MALTA, Nov. 10 .- The British Queen left on the 6th for Liverpool, with invalids from the army. The Jura arrived on the 5th from Cork; she put into Malta in consequence of the insubordinate conduct of a company of the 50th regiment, and another of the 55th. At one time it was necessary to keep 100 sentries over the disaffected, two of which latter received at sea fifty lashes; and Capt. Wickman, commanding the vessel, loaded with grape, and brought two of the ship's guns to bear upon that part where the prisoners were confined. The two companies were landed at Malta, where the ringleaders will be tried and punished. They have been placed under the command of Cel. Borten, of the -. In their stead, 186 non commissioned officers and privates of the 62d, with Major Shearman, Captains Ingall and Daubeny, Lieutenants Hay and Dickson, and Assistant Surgeon

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854.

Young, were embarked.

Gen. Canrobert's report of the battle of the 5th, has somewhat checked the drooping tendency of public opinion regarding the result of the Crim- an expedition. The Bourse is a tolerably correct index of public opinion; at the Bourse, last week, the funds fell three and a half per cent. between Monday and Saturday; on Monday, of this week, there was a rise of half per cent. The report was not cheering, in any sense, but it was comforting to learn that the battle, fearful as it was, did not result in a defeat of the allies. That such negative good news should be welcome at all, shows how far we are fallen from our late high estate of expectation. The question is no longer simply, when, or even whether Sevastopol will be taken. The allied armies in the Crimes are, it is beginning to be feared, in the condition of the unlucky horseman, who found it equally dargerous to eling on, or to get off. Suppose them to have taken the ruins of Sevastopol, they will not have taken the constantly increasing Russian armies in the peniasula, so that the embarkation of the last half of their troops would be a more hazardous operation than was their landing two months ago-let alone the difference between the elemental hazards of September and December. Then the siege of Sevastopol changes to a winter campaign in the Crimea-for the

than a twelvementh been looking forward to this or that event as the date of a decisive turn in the Eastern Question, and the signal for resumption of business activity; and as often as time has brought on the event, another has disclosed itself beyond-as "Alps on Alps arise." The taking of Sevastopol, with the destruction of the Russian vessels there, will certainly be a great point gaired in the permanent policy of the allied maritime powers; but we have no reason as yet to suppose that it will have any immediate effect upon the warlike policy of Nicholas. That monarch, with an obstinacy that has a sort of humor mingled with its blasphemy, persists always, "that his "providential mission of insuring conservative "Europe against revolutionary Europe, can only be fulfilled by an obstinate war that shall break in pieces the ambition of the English, and put an end to the dominion of the Turks." (The quotation is from the official newspaper of St. Pe-tersburg.) And so he sends down a pair of Grand Duker-his two youngest sons—to the seat of ac-

Industrial and commercial men have for more

tive war.

If the fight could be carried on between dukes, If the fight could be carried on between dukes, and monarchs, and generals, in person, we could quietly stand by and see the fight of their own choosing carried on for their own profit—indifferent, as between "skunk and rattlesnake," who wen. But this war is fought by men who know or care hardly anything about the pretended issue in question, and is suffered for, and starved for here in Paris, in Lyons, Mulhouse, and wherever else there are workingmen. All embarrassment, misfortune, loss that befall great manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, gravitates necessarily down to their stomachs. A few monster capital ists can alone profit by the Government loans that a prolongation of the war is rendering inevitable. Government has already begun to open "extraor-"dinary credits," on plea of urgency-to be "regulated" by the Corps Legislatif at its coming session. It is hard to say where anything can be found to bear new direct taxes, but need must

help will to find the way.

News from the seat of war I do not pretend to give. It would be useless encroachment on the domain so well watched by your London corre-spondents. In France, the preparations of winter clothing for the eastern army, for its immediate reenforcement, and for a more rigorous prosecution than ever of the war next year, are carried on with unrelaxed activity, in workshops, arsenals, camps, ship-yards, and sea-ports. Thus, at Toulon and other ports the work is continued sight and day, and the sometime ordinance to suspend labor on Sundays and fête-days is itself suspended. There was a levy of fifty-two carpenters and seventeen caulkers from the ship-yards at Nantes, who are sent to the Government ship-yards at Brest. This is the fourth levy of ship-carpenters drawn from Nantes within eighteen months. The ship-builders had been obliged to send to Belgium for workmen. A new levy of forty carpenters and caulkers, also destined for Brest, has just been raised at Havre. Two transatlantic steamers, which you have seen in your port—the Indiana and the Alps—are to be freighted, the first with En-glish, the second with French troops, for the Black

It is certainly more by faith in an overruling It is certainly more by faith in an overruling Providence than by sight, that one can discover as yet the great good that can come from this war. The doctrine of Peace Societies and of their Master seems to be losing the ground that it had gained of late years. Their voice is not heard—whether drowned by the din of battle, by the groans of the dying and the wailing for the dead, or silenced by the conviction of its inaptness to the time. But if it be inopportune for them to hold their meetings and publish unread reports, let not their secretaries or other literary members miss the occasion of preparing, to be circulated at a fitter time, a printed argument for peace. The matetime, a printed argument for peace. The materials are at hand in the newspapers of the day. The work should be a compilation from dispatches, reports, and letters of newspaper correspondents. or of soldiers on the ground with an effective eloquence, that studied rhetori-cians do not reach. Historians and novelists, indeed, may find rare literary studies in the way description and incident in the columns of The Times or other London papers. What vaunted description of honors by Thueidides or Boccaccio equals in vigor—strengthened by its conciseness—or surpasses by its graphic power, and in the suggestiveness of untold woes to the roused imagination, this chapter on the "Condition of Sevastopol," sent us by telegraph, seritten by we don't knew whom: "Water was failing; typhus fever was raging in the town, which was infected by corpses that the sea cast back upon the quays. 'In the confingration of a hospital, 2,000 sick and 'wourded have been burned to ashes." That is an essay in little on the Horrors of war; there is one on the Glory of war, taken from the letter of

an English Lieutenant, who was wounded at the

Battle of the Alma:

"All the sergeants were wounded and two killed, and I believe at least twenty or thirty of our mea. Our [the English army s] loss has not been exactly ascertained, but I should say it is above 1,000 [2,000] killed and wounded; and that of the Franch, i believe, is greater. Lord Ragian said it was one of the most glorious things the British army has ever done."

That is it; if Lord Ragian and Lieut Pitropy Chandroulle, say it is glory, why it is dort for That is it; if Lord Ragian and Liest Muroy Flagdoodle say it is glory, why it is clorr for them; the rank and file do not say it is glory, partly because they do not belong to the speaking orders, but more, partly, because they get none of the glory, in the shape of rank, ribbons or pensions. But it is needless to discuss the question of the injustice of the distribution of prices and

imputation of merit in war; that and several other questions are sufficiently treated in this quotation from a letter-writer at Constantinople, dating the 20th of last month:

"It was said yesterday that Gen. Camberthad summoned the Governor of Sevastopol to surrender. The Governor replied by a refusal, and a declaration that he would blow up the place rather than yield. Gen. Canrobert is said to have rejoined that he would be considered to the varriers of the charges of the considered to the varriers of the charges.

give no quarter to the garrison if the other Here, again, Kornileff or Menchikoff, whoever

the Governor is, may blow himself up to the very summit of fame—a point thousands of men would gladly reach at the expense of their lives. Bub your Jonesikoffs and Smithikoffs, who will get none of the fame, and do not want to be blown up, must be exploded all the same, or, if they escape that, be butchered in hot-blood. Out of the army, and apart from seasons of rev-

olution and coups d'etat and if he be not politi-eally obnoxious to the imprisoning-and-transport-ing powers-that-be, and if he can get enough te eat, a man has his life better protected, in some respects, in Continental Europe than in the United respects, in Continental Europe than in the United States. Assassinations, poisonings, and all that kind of murder, are quite as frequent here as with us; but the propensity that Railroads have to kill is held in check by law. Thus, a trial has ust terminated in the condemnation to fine and imprisonment of a conductor and station-master on the Chicago and on the Orieans road. The accident, for which they are held accountable, was one of those where we should not dream of attaching more than tran-sient newspaper blame to these officers. Another excellent quality of justice in this and similar cases, in France, is its promptitude. The acci-dent in question occurred less than a month ago. French justice punishes criminal carelessness as well as criminal intention. The consequence is, that railroad accidents, although not rare in France, are trifling, in number and extent, compared to such occurrences with us. Another case in court the past week will be as strange to Americans as the above, though certainly not presenting equally commendable points of imitation. M. Roger de Beauvoir begs the Court to forbid the rehearsa at the Varietés of a piece written by Madame de Beauvoir, although she and Roger are and long had been legally separated—separated, but not di-vorced, and hence Roger stands upon his right as husband to prevent his wife from becoming a drahusband to prevent his wife from becoming a dra-matic author, or rather from writing for the stage; for the French Courts do not pretend to interfere with the purely literary occupations of a man's wife, but they have frequently decided that a wife shall not become a dramatic artists without the censent of her husband. Now, Reger's lawyer claims that the meaning of the law includes the dramatic author, whose piece attains the publicity dramatic author whose piece attains the publicity of the stage, with the actress. The provisional decision was, that the rehearsals should go on—leaving the question of public representation to be settled.

Here are two police ordinances, respectfully Here are two police ordinances, respectfully addressed to the consideration of tender-hearted and weak-lunged New-Yorkers. The first orders that calves shall be carried to the slaughter-houses, or anywhere else through the streets, only in a standing posture. The second orders that after six months from date, (Nov. 11,) all proprietors or managers of establishments where steam-engines are used shall burn their smoke, or in default of doing that, shall employ coke for their fires.

To close the French lesson—fas est doceri-I

note the imperial decree which forbids the em pleyment of grains for distillation. It is of vital importance to Napoleon that bread should be at purchasable price. Why should not the dictates of humanity and common sense have the force with us, that selfish but wise policy has with a

De Morney is decreed to the Presidency of the Legislative Body, vacated by Billault, the successor of Persigny in the Ministry of the Interior.

Show fell here for several hours on Tuesday.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS-A NEW LOAN.

Two French divisions will sail from Toulon and Marseilles before the end of the present month of November. We have a repetition of the statement that France will send 50,900 additional men to the Crimea, of whose expense England shall pay one-ball It is now openly talked of that a loan is to the extent of 500,000,000 or 600,000,000f. A new levy of 200,000 men will also be made. The Legis-

lative Corps will be speedily convoked to give the requisite authority. Letters from the French prisoners, in the Russians hands, speak well of their treatment.

Count de St. Aulaire is dead. He was a m of the Institute of France, and, under Louis Philipps, was Embassador at London and elsewhere.

A Paris correspondent of the Observateur Belge states that he has good grounds of knowing that part of the British Cabinet, especially the Earl of Aberdeen, is opposed to Lord Palmerston's mission-what ever it may be-to France.

SWITZERLAND.

AMERICAN NEWS VIA PARIS .- CONSUL SAUNDERS DISAVOWED.

The London Times' Paris correspondence states that on November 8, Mr. Fay, U. S. Chargé at Berne, declared to the Swiss Federal Council that the Cabinet at Washington, not only disavowed the re-cent manifesto of Mr. Consul Saunders, but disapproved likewise of the contents of that communi

ITALY.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS-THE APPROACHING ECCLESIASTICAL CON-FERENCE. The French dragoons are ordered to be in readiness

o return to France. Nothing is said of any other force to replace them.

Numerous prelates have already arrived in Rome

to take part in the approaching ecclesiastical conference. Among those mentioned are the Cardinal Archbishops of Hungary, Westminister, Imola, Prague, Malines, the Archbishops of Milan, Genos, Santiago, Guesen, Posen, Vieuns, Munich, Armagh, Tuan, Dublin, Bishops of Annecy, Lausanne, Salamanca, Marseilles, Pittsburg and Baltimore. Cardinal Was-man will probably be appointed librarian of the Vatican, if his engagements will permit him to accept the

THE POPE IN HIS ELEMENT.

THE POPE IN HIS ELEMENT.

ROME, Friday, Nay. 10, 1854.

The Pope may just now be considered a very happy man. He is upon the point of readizing his two favorite hobbies, and the close of this eventfal year will witness the dogmatical announcement respecting the immasulate conception of the Virgin, and the final extipation of paper money in the Pontifical State.

His Holiness is very well pleased with the namerical force of prelates drawn together by his encyclical invitation, and expects to have everything ready for the grand ceremony, at which they are to assist, by the 8th of the ensuing month—a festival especially dedicated by Roman Catholics to the Immaculate Conception.

ception.

Among the recent arrivals are the Cardinal Primate of Hungary—being the first exclesiastic of that rank that has visited Rome for 200 years, when a primate was sent here as embassador, and came with a retiane of 400 Hungarian nobles on suite. The followers of the present Cardinal have dwindled down to two or three ecclesiastics and husears. We have also the Cardinals Archbishops of Westminster Imole, Prague, and Melines; the Archbishops of Minan, Genou, San-